Nippon Times

No. 16,761 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

Japan Must Reveal Agricultural Plans

Allied HQ Takes Steps to Stimulate Nippon's Efforts To Solve Food Problem

In order to stimulate the efforts of the Japanese Government to solve the food problem, the Allied Supreme Headquarters in its directive issued on November 9 ordered the Government to submit a detailed report of its program for meeting the food production problem in Japan Proper during the calendar year 1946, including plans for reclaiming or diverting new land and these dealing with agricultural implements and fertilizer as well as the functions of agrarian associations and farmer organizations.

Accordingly, the Government must submit the following specific information on the agriculture program on or before December 15:

a. Plans for reclaiming or diverting new land to food crop production in time to be planted to crops in 1946. The information submitted will include:

(1) The land area involved in each project.

(2) Location of the project (local address and prefecture).

(3) Crops that are expected to be grown on each project with estimated yield therefrom.

(4) Estimated unit costs of production on reclaimed land as compared with average unit production costs.

(5) A map to show the locations of these new land areas.

b. Plans for the utilization of unusual materials for food including acorns, mulberry leaves, sweet potato vines, and other so-called food substitute items.

c. Plans for chemical fertilizers to meet the crops production program for 1946. Specific information will include estimated supply and estimated requirements of nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium fertilizers to implement the program.

d. Plans for meeting the shortage of draft animals of farms if such a condition exists.

e. Plans for agricultural subsidies and other incentive payments together with amounts involved per unit of product concerned.

f. Plans to show the proposed farm quotas for rice and other agricultural products, and details on how they will be collected.

g. Plans for the utilization of farms tools, implements, and machinery in 1946, including the amounts available in Japanese markets, the number and types required, and the number and types which can be manufactured in Japan.

h. Plans for the administration, supervision, and enforcement of the 1946 food production program.

It is further directed that, on or before December 31, the Japanese Government also will have to submit a report on its long-range program for agriculture in Japan Proper. It is stated that these plans will include information on the following items but are not necessarily limited thereto:

a. Plans on proposed land reclamation projects with areas of land involved, location of projects, the production expected from the new projects in terms of specific crops or as rice equivalents, and the number of years required to complete each project.

b. Proposed plans in regard to agricultural associations and other farmer organizations.

c. Proposed plans for dealing with such agrarian problems as farm tenancy, farm indebtedness, farm credit, interest rates on loans, rental charges on tenant operated lands, farm taxes, and costs of farm supplies.

DIXIE KIEFER KILLED IN N.Y.

U.S. Commodore, Hero of Pacific Battles, Crashes in Plane

Kyodo

BEACON, N.Y., (AP)—November 12.—Marine and navy searchers today found the battered remains of Commodore Dixie Kiefer, Pacific war hero, near the wreckage of a crashed navy bomber on fog-shrouded Mt. Beacon.

Five other men were killed in the crash, and their bodies were found nearby.

One of the Commodore's arms was still in a cast, when his body was found. It was broken when Japnese suicide planes struck the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga off Formosa. He was hit by 65 pieces of shrapnel.

The Commodore, widely known as "Captain Dixie" of the documentary film "Fighting Lady," was a native of Idaho. He graduated from the Naval Academy and served in an anti-submarine patrol during World War I.

During World War II, he participated in six major Pacific engagements, including the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway.

Early Diet Convocation Is Decided by Cabinet; Date Fixed for Nov. 26

The Government at its regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday afternoon officially decided to ask the Throne to convene the 89th extraordinary session of the Diet on November 26 for a period of 18 days. The advance in the date of opening the extraordinary session which was originally scheduled for December 1, was made, it is understood, to allow sufficient time for deliberations on important bills, includin the Election Law Amendment Bill, to be presented to the coming session.

Procurators to Probe Gen. Tojo's Property

Investigation Started on Alleged ¥10,000,000 'Gift' From Zaibatsu

The Public Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court has started activities to probe into the private property which General Hideki Tojo is alleged to have obtained from the Zaibatsu during the war, according to the Asahi.

The Public Prosecutor's Office decided to go into action following PRO's announcement last Thursday revealing that General Tojo had received a monetary donation of ¥10,000,000 as well as his private residence from the Mitsubishi interests.

Asahi revealed the Public Prosecutor-General has appointed a certain prosecutor known for his probing ability to take charge of the investigation into the Tojo case. The justice authorities are determined to bare all facts concerning General Tojo's under-cover connections with the Mitsubishi and other big interests, the paper said.

In taking this action, Asahi further said, the authorities have the fullest backing of public opinion, which is demanding that every detail of the alleged Tojo graft case be brought to light.

In the course of the investigation, Asahi reported, it might become necessary for the prosecuting authorities to ask the Allied headquarters to supply some relevant data in their possession and, with their permission, to interrogate General Tojo at the Omori prison.

Mitsubishi Denies Charge

The Mitsubishi Zaibatsu, one of the four biggest family concerns now under fire of criticism both at home and abroad, has made representations to the Central Liaison Office clarifying its stand on its reported connections with the Tojo Government during the war, Jiji learned on November 10.

Kanzo Tanaka, president of the all-powerful Mitsubishi Holding Company, called on Kenzo Kodama, director of the Central Liaison Office, Thursday evening, when he submitted the written representations denying that Mitsubishi had close connections with the Pearl Harbor cabinet under General Hideki Tojo. Mr. Tanaka is said to have requested that the representations be forwarded to the Allied authorities.

A recent press release from the Public Relations Office of GHJ, disclosed that the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu was closely connected with the Tojo Cabinet and also brought to light the set-up of the gigantic financial interests.

According to the representations submitted: (1) none of the Mitsubishi companies has ever made a present of a residence to General Hideki Tojo; (2) the report that Kiyoshi Goko, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, has given General Tojo a sum of ¥10,000,000 in cash and shares is untrue; (3) the Iwasaki Family alone was alleged to own one-third of ¥1,815,000,000 representing the total paid-up capital of all the Mitsubishi companies. This statement, however is incorrect. All that the Iwasaki Family owns actually amounts approximately to ¥130,000,000, and

(4) the sum of ¥5445,800,000 alleged to represent the aggregate profits of the 12 Mitsubishi companies for the past one year is approximately the figures of their actual profits before the reduction of taxes levied on them. Actually, however, a total sum of ¥343,800,000 has been paid in taxes, thus leaving only ¥193,900,000 as net profits.

Eisenhower Reaches Boston

Kyodo

BOSTON (AP), November 13.—General Dwight Eisenhower arrived by plane from Europe en route to Washington to testify on the proposals for the unification of the armed forces. Authoritative sources in Washington predicted that General Eisenhower's trip is possibly a prelude to assignment as Army Chief of Staff. He was the guest of honor at Boston's Armistice Day celebration.

DeGaulle Appointed Head of Government

Faces Task of Giving France New Constitution, Create Unity Among Parties

Kyodo

PARIS (UP), November 13.—General Charles DeGaulle was elected the head of the provisional government today and charged with the task of giving France a new Constitution that will usher in the Fourth Republic and create a union between the country's warring big three parties.

General DeGaulle will immediately begin conferences with the heads of the three major parties in an attempt to establish a government wherein the Communists, Socialists and Catholic MRP will all participate.

With the deadlock between the Communists and MRP still unbroken after nearly a week of fruitless negotiations, the French leader may find it imposisble to reach a compromise program on which all will agree and in that event it is believed almost certain that he would resign and France would be faced with the gravest internal crisis since liberation.

Given Unanimous Vote

The French Assembly by a unanimous vote minus one abstention on Tuesday called upon General Charles DeGaulle to form and lead the new interim government which will prepare the new Constitution for France, according to a Paris report.

General DeGaulle said he planned to consult the leading political figure, before formally accepting the presidency. Later, he invited the President the Assembly and the Communist leader Jacques DeCoux to call on him tomorrow. The latter replied that first he would have to consult other members of his party.

Thomas Kadette, BBC correspondent, said that with the election of General DeGaulle, there will follow a new phase the struggle for seats in the Cabinet and debate over the political program. "There will be plenty of hard bargaining," he stated, "and General DeGaulle has anything but an easy ask ahead of him."

CALIF. NISEI FILE SUITS

Seek to Regain U.S. Citizenship Renounced Forcibly During War

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), November 13.—A total of 985 Japanese-Americans here filed suits seeking to regain their United States citizenship whch they contended they had been forced to renounce during the war.

The Federal District Court ordered the Government to appear on December 10 to show cause why the petition should not be granted.

The suits were entered as the Government prepared to start deportation of all renunciants on November 15. The petitioners claimed that deportation as aliens would be unconstitutional. The Japanese, all residents of the Tule Lake center, asked for writs of habeas corpus charging that they were victims of duress by the Government as well as seditious groups.

Two other suits by the same defendants sought cancellation of renunciations, court declaration of their American nationality and injunction to restrain the Justice Department from deporting them to Japan.

The actions were filed by Wayne Collins, private attorney with the support of the American Civil Liberties Union of northern California. Mr. Collins said that all the petitioners were born in the United States.

3 Generals Face Trial

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 12.—British headquarters announced that three Japanese generals now under arrest in Java will be removed to Singapore on November 14 for trial as war criminals. The three were Lieutenant General Nagano, Commander of the Japanese 16th army, his Chief of Staff Major General Yamamoto, and Major General Nakamura, Commander of the Japanese forces in central Java.

Demands Egypt Freedom

Kyodo

CAIRO (AP), November 12.—Prime Minister Norashi Pasha formally opened the Egyptian Parliament with a speech in which he demanded the complete independence for Egypt including the withdrawal of British troops. Speaking for the throne, Norashi said the Government is working toward the unification of the Nile Valley and exclusive Egyptian control of the Sudan now undergoing a British-Egyptian protectorate.

1945 Nobel Pax Prize Awarded Cordell Hull For Uni-Nation Effort

Kyodo

OSLO (AP), November 13.—The Norwegian Parliament awarded the current year's Nobel peace prize to Cordell Hull, former United States Secretary of State, who helped build the foundation of the United Nations organization by promoting American - British - Russian understanding. The prize for last year was awarded to the International Red Cross for work among war prisoners.

Yamashita's Defense Seeks to Halt Trial

5-Point Argument for Prohibition Writ Offered P.I. Supreme Court

Kyodo

MANILA (USIS), November 13.—The trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita as a war criminal entered its third week yesterday as witnesses continued testimony that the Japanese General had perpetrated widespread murders and atrocities against civilian non-combatants during the closing stages of the battle for Manila last February.

Yamashita's United States defense staff yesterday petitioned the Philippine Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of prohibition in an eleventh-hour attempt to halt the war crimes trial and restore the general to the status of military prisoner. If the writs are granted, the trial would automatically cease and Yamashita would be returned to Japan as an ordinary prisoner of war. If denied, the defense can make the same appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The American defense counsel's plea cited five arguments in behalf of the writ of prohibition:

1. General MacArthur's war crimes trial order stipulates that accused Japanese must be tried in Japan or Allied occupied territory—and the Philippines are not occupied.
2. Yamashita has been improperly charged.
3. Defense questioned the military commission's authority to try Yamashita.
4. Letter of authority under which the trial is conducted denies him a fair trial and violates both the United States and Philippine constitutions and two articles of war—25th and 38th.
5. Japan's protecting power—Spain—was not formally notified of the trial.

Major Kerr, Chief of the prosecution staff, announced he expected to wind up his case on the afternoon of the 16th.

TO ASK RESIGNATIONS

5 Upper House Members, Now in Allied Hands, Affected

A move is afoot among the members of the House of Peers to seek the resignation of the five Upper House members who are currently being held in custody by the Supreme Allied Occupation authorities, states the Asahi.

Influential members of all factions of the Upper Chamber are expected to meet in an informal conference shortly to discuss how to advise the five members to resign their posts. The five are Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, Okinori Kaya, former Finance Minister, Shozo Murata, Ambassador to Manila during the Tojo administration, Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, former Minister without Portfolio and President of the Planning Board, and Ken Terashima, former Minister of Transportation and Communications.

U.S. ATTITUDE IN CHINA WAR

American Troops Will Not Participate in Civil Strifes, Says Patterson

American troops in China will not be used for suppression of civil strifes but will protect American lives and properties, declared Robert Patterson, Secretary of War, on Tuesday in clarifying the American military policy concerning China to the press, according to a Washington report.

He said there was no danger of American troops becoming involved in civil strifes in China unless they attack the Americans in which case Washington may expect American troops to react with "vigor and success."

Mr. Patterson went on to say that Britain, Russia and the United States all recognize the Government of Chiang Kai-shek and the United States will cooperate with the generalissimo in accomplishing the disarmament and evacuation of Japanese troops from China.

British Forces Gain Control of Surabaya

End of Hostilities Seen as Sweeping Policy Change by Indonesians Slated

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 13.—British-Indian forces gained control of virtually all of Surabaya according to the Aneta news agency as British tank crews turned back the fanatical charges of the Indonesian Nationalists. The Dutch news agency said that many Indonesians were killed but that there was still no indication that the natives are giving up the fight.

The British headquarters ordered Surabaya curfew from 10 a.m. to 4:30 a.m. The British reported that fighting broke out last night in the Tandjoenpriok port of Batavia when Indonesians attempted to attack the warehouses.

Intense fighting in Surabaya is exacting heavy toll of lives both among the Indonesian Nationalists and civilians. The Aneta reported that some women and children were killed when they were caught in a crossfire. The agency added that houses and shops are being looted.

The British command said that the type of Indonesian attacks and use of weapons "indicate strongly that the Japnese are guiding and helping the extremist Indonesians although proof has not yet been established."

Hope for Peace Seen

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 13.—Sweeping policy changes in the government of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic forecast the bringing of new hope for peace in strife-torn Java as British forces blasted at the Indonesians in the heart of Surabaya.

Sultan Sjahrir, 36 year old Socialist leader, is apparently slated to emerge as the Prime Minister under the system leaving Dr. I. R. Soekarno president but in a minor role. The cabinet was expected to approve this new deal promptly.

Sultan Sjahrir, described as moderate and a man with whom the Dutch is likely to deal, said in an interview that he would make sharp changes in the cabinet. He said his policy would be cooperation with the British in the task allotted them at Potsdam—releasing internees and rounding up the Japanese.

Of the Dutch, he said, "I shall encourage our getting together." He added that the fighting between the British and Nationalists at Surabaya hurt the Nationalist cause and that one of his first acts as Premier would be to send a three-member commission there to investigate.

Meanwhile, warfare between the British and Nationalists rose in intensity with naval and field guns and RAF planes supporting the troops which hammered through at least half of Surabya.

The British announced in an official statement that bodies of two Japanese wearing Japanese uniforms were found in an overrun Indonesian bunker. The report noted evidences of Japanese-style tactics in the Indonesian fighting and said, "there is little doubt some Japanese are still actively engaged in disturbances at Surabaya."

Destroyers Silence Guns

Kyodo

SURABAYA (AP), November 13.—British destroyers shelled Indonesian positions in this embattled naval base as British and Indian troops fought a bitter house-to-house battle which gave them control of the northern half of the city by nightfall. The destroyers silenced the guns which earlier shelled the British-controlled airport.

British fighter planes also struck against the Nationalist headquarters at Hotel Paringan.

The British estimated that they are opposed by 20,000 trained Indonesian soldiers and 100,000 armed natives. British casualties are light, but Indonesian losses are believed to be high.

Retreating Indonesians set fire to half a dozen houses and supply dumps. Fire broke out aboard a Japanese merchantship which the Nationalists abandoned. The British said that the Indonesians are showing no disposition to surrender.

Allied Talks Sought

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 12.—Dr. Haden Guest, Laborite member of the House of Commons, today suggested in the House that Great Britain inaugurate conversations with the United States, Russia and other Allies as a possible means of solving the Indonesian crisis. Minister of State Philip Noel Baker replied that the British Government held the view that agreement on the situation should be reached by those on the scene.

Emperor Makes Report On End of War at Unebi, Momoyama Mausoleums

Following up His visit to the Grand Shrines at Ise on Tuesday, His Majesty the Emperor, on Wednesday, personally worshiped at the Unebi Mausoleum of Emperor Jimmu in Nara Prefecture and the Momoyama Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji in Kyoto Prefecture, states Kyodo. His Imperial Majesty left Kyoto Station at 9:50 a.m. Wednesday for Unebi and arriving at the Imperial Mausoleum towards noon, reported to the spirit of the Imperial ancestor on the termination of the War of Greater East Asia. His Imperial Majesty visited the Momoyama Mausoleum towards 3 p.m. the same day. His Imperial Majesty returned to the Omiya Palace in Kyoto at 3:40 p.m.

Attlee States U.S. Is Mightiest Power

But She Will Never Use Her Might for Selfish Aims, He Tells Congress

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 13.—British Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the United States Congress today that he came to Washington to consider with President Truman the kind of world which must be built "if civilization is to endure and if common man in all lands is to feel secure."

He said that the current discussioners were necessary—particularly in the "terrible light of the atomic bomb"—so that "we may fit together with all the nations of the world."

The Prime Minister emphasized, however, that the United Nations organization "must be something more than an agreement between governments. It must be the expression of the will of the common people in every country."

Addressing the joint session of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Mr. Attlee paid tribute to his predecessor Winston Churchill—"a great war leader"—and to the late President Roosevelt whose "great services" Mr. Attlee said were "not only to his own country, but to humanity."

He said, "In the struggle against the forces of tyranny, the aims of these two men, Churchill and Roosevelt, together with that of Generalissimo Stalin will ever be linked in achievement."

The Prime Minister went on to declare that "we should none of us be here today unless all the Allies had done their part, unless unequalled fighting forces and matchless industrial resources of the United States had been thrown without reserve into the pool."

He recalled how the "tremendous strength of the United States" had been marshalled "to take the weight from those who had borne the burden in the early years of the war," and continued:

"Today the United States stand out as the mightiest power on earth And yet America is a threat to no one. All know that she will never use her power for selfish aims o territorial aggrandizement in the future any more than she had done in the past. We look upon her forces and upon our own forces and those of other nations as instruments that must never be employed save in the interests of world security and the repression of the aggressor."

The Prime Minister told the United States that he looked forward to an "era of increasing cooperation and friendship" between the United States and Britain—"not as being exclusive friendship, but as a contribution to knitting together with all the peoples through the United Nations organization in bonds of peace."

Making Announcement

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (UP), November 13.—It is revealed that President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee held "very fruitful" atomic bomb talks and probably will issue a communique on Thursday or Friday setting forth the policy which they hope will pave the way for the resumption of the Foreign Ministers Conference.

The Truman-Attlee conference is reported by diplomatic officials to have reached a general agreement on the steps toward international control of the atomic bomb.

President Truman announced that the United States has agreed to the establishment of a joint Anglo-American committee to examine the Palestine problem. The British suggested the creation of the committee after the President proposed the admission of an additional 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

Shanhaikwan Seized By Chungking Units

Great Wall Gateway to Manchuria Said Wrested From Communist Defenders

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 13.—Neutral sources reported that the Chinese Nationalist forces wrested Shanhaikwan from the Chinese Communist defenders. Official dispatches however, told of Communist victories on other north China civil war fronts, particularly Shantung, where it was claimed some 30,000 Nationalist troops were killed by the Reds since the Japanese surrender.

The Communist spokesman indicated that the fall of Shanhaikwan, coastal gateway through the Great Wall into Manchuria, might be true. He predicted that the fighting would slacken generally except in the Shanhaikwan area pending the outcome of the Chungking peace talks opening around November 20.

Governor Ho of Shatung estimated the civilian casualties as the result of the civil strife in Shantung at 200,000 with millions rendered homeless. The Governor told interviewers at Tsinan that of the 50 districts surrendered by the Japanese, the Communists overran 39.

Fighting is reported in Suiyuan, Honan and Hopeh provinces especially in Honan. The Communists reportedly started a fresh drive on Paotow where provincial representative said the Communists have occupied 80 percent of the province.

Red Reinforcement Rushed

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 13.—A Communist report alleged that seven Government divisions, one artillery regiment and over 6,000 puppet troops have been dispatched north of the Yellow River as reinforcements for renewed attack northward along the Peiping-Kankow railroad.

This source, asserted that the Government planned to launch a pincer drive to squeeze the Communists out of the railroad zone between the Yellow River and the important rail junction city of Shihchiachuang in Hopei province.

Another Communist report alleged that over 100,000 Government troops were massed in southwestern Shansi and northwestern Honan, ready for a drive northward.

A Communist dispatch from Shantung said that Government troops on November 1 recaptured the country town of Pingyuan which the Communists had "liberated" two days earlier. The dispatch alleged that the Government troops, were helped by 1,000 Japanese and supported by "American planes with Kuomintang markings."

Reds Attack Shanhaikwan

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 13.—A Chinese Communist spokesman charged that Nationalist troops launched an assault on the fortress city of Shanhaikwan at the southern threshold of Manchuria and added that National reinforcements are streaming toward the front in the attempt to deal a serious blow to the crack Communist troops entrenched there. He said that the city at the coastal end of the Great Wall is still in the hands of the Reds.

The spokesman declared that the issue of peace or all-out civil war rests with General Chiang Kai-Shek despite the agreement to call another peace conference around November 20.

Information Minister K. C. Wu said that the Government is willing to have the conference discuss the administration of the liberated areas and nationalization and reorganization of the Chinese armies—two subjects hitherto taboo. Wu, without commenting on the Communist reports on the Shanhaikwan situation, said that the Government must send troops to that city as a springboard for the Nationalist reoccupation of Manchuria.

Agree to Discuss Difficulties

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (USIS), November 12.—American press dispatches reported that the Central Government and the Chinese Communist today agreed to submit their political and military differences to the political consultative council.

It is said that the move to settle the dispute came as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appealed to Russia for permission to fly his armies into Manchuria. Other press dispatches said that the Central Government had abandoned attempts to land in Manchuria by sea while large Communist armies along the Great Wall apparently blocked access by land without large-scale fighting.

Vote Aims Revealed By Baroness Ishimoto

Will Be Candidate at January Polls — Pushing Birth Control Clinic

With hopes to propagate planned parenthood and to democratize the life of the Japanese women, Baroness Shizue Ishimoto, now Mrs. Kanju Kato, became the first woman to announce her candidacy intentions in the coming general elections in January, probably with her husband, on the Social Democratic ticket. This is the first time that she has made her real intention public since her arrest with the other so-called popular front workers in 1936.

Baroness Ishimoto had been closely connected with Mrs. Margaret Sanger for the promotion of birth control movement in Japan for many years, and she engaged in lecture tours in the United States in 1932-3 and 1935-6 where she was very popularly accepted by many women's clubs and colleges.

"When I returned from America in 1936, the condition in Japan was radically changed and the nation was strongly gripped by militalistic fever. On December 15, the same year, I was arrested, along with 2,600 Popular Front members, without formed charge, merely as a suspect propagating 'dangerous thought'. Mrs. Taiko Hirabayashi and I were the only women among the 2,600. My husband was arrested at Nagasaki and thrown into the prison for two years without any charge and was forced to pledge to stop his activities," she stated with flushed cheeks.

She revealed that Mrs. Margaret Sanger came to Japan in July, 1936, and assisted in the establishment of a model birth control clinic near Ohi Station in Tokyo. However, it was completely demolished and all the literature was confiscated while she was in the jail.

"I felt so strange and was terribly angry, because I sincerely hoped to do my best for the welfare and happiness of Japanese women by advocating real birth control. I was misrepresented and misunderstood by police authorities. I was forced to pledge to abandon my birth control propaganda. I was released on December 31, 1936. Why? I still had my peerage rank then."

In connection with birth control, she pointed out that she is still misunderstood by the people. She says that she does not advocate planned parenthood for the mere purpose of decreasing the Japanese population, but to raise the general living condition as well as to give more opportunity to all the women to respect life rather than enslavement.

Baroness Ishimoto said that birth control is based upon three important reasons:

1—Choice of time:

Hundreds and thousands of people do not respect this important factor of time in giving birth to a baby. Consequently, love and happiness die with the marriage ceremony. Happiness in marrige should be cherished and a free choice of time to have a baby should be given to every woman, considering the living condition and ability to support a family. Today in Japan, infantile mortality is one of the highest in the world. The Japanese Government has no idea of how to feed the babies, who daily die off from starvation. More babies are born to this world in spite of the food shortage and the inability to bring up children by the Japanese parents.

The spacing of children must be two to two and a half years. Three years in between babies is ideal. More than two years of spacing must be allowed in order to give proper attention to the new-born babe. Proper spacing is necessary for both the mother and the baby. If babies come in rapid succession, the tragedies are for the mother and baby. Statistics prove that proper spacing is vitally beneficial for human society. There is no doctor in Japan who really understands the technique in bringing up children. Therefore, birth control is urgently necessary for the reduction of infant mortality.

"Many people are under the impression that I hate children. It is not true. I, myself, have two sons and one girl. One boy died in action and the other one is somewhere in Sumatra. Believe me, my heart aches whenever I think of them. I gave birth to a girl this spring. I am proud of it at my age for I am 49 according to the Japanese count. She is such a healthy baby. Birth control does not mean to hate babies or to prevent having babies at all. At my advanced age, I am fortunate to have such a splendid baby. By practicing birth control, we may be able to give babies a better chance to live happily. Women with kidney or heart trouble or TB should not have babies."

Meanwhile, it was learned that her plans to establish a birth control clinic is already under way and a building near her home in Senzoku has been acquired. In fact, the clinic is to be opened in the very near future for the purpose of birth control as well as to teach the technique of bringing up healthy babies.

"I am all set to start upon completion of minor repairs to the building. I am very enthusiastic about going ahead with my plans which I had seriously thought over and planned throughout the war period," concluded the birth control advocate.

Graves of 14 Executed B-29 Fliers Found In Osaka Following Information by Korean

Graves of 14 B-29 fliers who were taken into custody by the Japanese after they had bailed out over Osaka and believed later to have been executed were discovered in Osaka Thursday by Sixth Army officials accompanied by Captain Frank H. Morrison of the Legal Section of SCAP, said a PRO press release on Friday. Investigation of the grave site and all the circumstances surrounding the deaths is being continued.

The graves were found hidden away in the undergrowth of the Military Cemetery in the heart of Osaka. Identifying the graves were planks of wood planted in the earth and showing the incomplete names of the fliers. Another plank, with the inscription "Graves of American Soldiers," was planted near the burial plots. Nine of the 14 fliers were tentatively identified, but in all but one case, only the last name and rank were given.

The investigation which led to the discovery of the graves began as a result of a letter sent to GHQ by a Korean telling of 18 fliers who had been shot down over Osaka in a B-29 raid on the night of June 5-6 of this year.

The fliers were brought in as prisoners on the 6th of June and were held in the basement of the prefecture building. Two of the fliers died several days later from wounds while two more were to be liberated later and returned to the United States.

Sixth Army officials interviewed the internees now in a rehabilitation center in Kobe who had been in the same prison with the aviators. According to the internees, the 16 remaining fliers were marched everyday from their prison cells in the basement of the prefecture building to the headquarters of the Kempei-tai, the "thought police," several blocks away where they remained for several hours. On their return to their cells, they showed signs of mistreatment and had apparently been beaten with bamboo sticks. This continued until the 8th of August when 14 of them were taken out, blind-folded and deprived of their shoes which were left by their cells. The men never returned and their shoes remained there for several weeks.

The questioned internees said that they heard the Japanese guards tell the prisoners that "they were guilty of crimes against civilians by bombing their cites and strafing their hospitals and that they were going to be executed."

After interviewing the internees, the officials proceeded to the Osaka cemetery where the discovery was made. In one cell, officers of the I Corps found a calendar on which the days had been marked off through the 7th of August. That was the last record of their being alive. Additional investigations are being made to determine the meaning of scrawled numerals and writing on the walls.

There were seven cells, all about five feet by ten feet in size. On the walls were blotches where insects had been killed. High on each wall was a small ventilation opening covered by a dusty screen which hampered the flow of air through the vent. The cement-walled cells had wooden floors and the door of each was a solid piece of steel about five feet high having a sliding plate which allowed the guards to look in at their prisoners. Low in each cell was a four-inch square opening through which food was shoved to the fliers. The only light in the cells was supplied by a 15-watt bulb enclosed in a dust-covered screen that held in the already meager light.

Three fliers were put in each cell and were watched over by two Japanese who forced the fliers to kneel on the floor and hold on with both hands to a bamboo pole that was placed between the bend of their knees. They were forced to remain in this position for long periods.

The site of the graves is a Japanese national military cemetery for urns containing the cremated bodies of Japanese soldiers.

Officialdom Slated For Drastic Reform

Plan to End Inefficiency, Simplify Setup Decided at Cabinet Meeting

A fundamental reform of the system of Government officials was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, the Board of Information announced the same day. As it has become evident that one of the causes of defeat was the inefficiency and self-complacent attitude of Government officials, the public has been demanding a fundamental change in the thought and attitude of Government officials. It has to meet this demand that the Government decided upon the proposed change in the official structure.

Under the proposed plan, officials will be divided into Jimukan (secretary) and Gikan (technician). Ranks and positions will be made independent and separate. The classification of officials into Kotokan, Hanninkan, and Soninkan will be abolished, and all officials will be divided into the first, second and third classes. Formerly, Kotokan officials were classified into nine grades, and the Hannin and Sonin rank officials were also divided into just as numerous grades. The system will be greatly simplified by the proposed reform.

The present salary system is also complicated as it has to take into consideration the rank and position of the officials, the future a single salary system will be adopted, and salary increases will be made in consideration of length of service and efficiency, regardless of rank or position.

In order to enable officials to fully understand the condition of the people and country, one official will be kept in the same position for a period of two years. It is for this purpose that the salary system will be revised so that one may remain in the same position for years and still get a proper salary increase. In the past, one could not get a raise in salary unless he took over a new post.

The higher civil examination system will be fundamentally revised, as its total abolition will cause various difficulties. The subjects on which the examination will be held will be changed and such items necessary for determining the ability of applicants as officials will be newly added. The practise of selecting the examiners mainly from professors of colleges and universities will be abolished. Officials and businessmen will also be added on to act as examiners.

Furthermore, for training Government officials a system of giving them instructions and training for several months will be adopted. This training will be required for officials to advance from the third class to the second class or from the second to the first.

The new plan particularly emphasizes the recommendation of worthy officials and punishment for mistakes and inefficiency. An inspection system will be adopted to examine the efficiency, diligence and routine work of all officials. Government officials as well as able civilians will be appointed as inspectors the Cabinet and all Ministries will be required to make out twice a year lists of the examination results of all officials of the second and third classes of respective offices.

Ship Crew Angered By Navy's Attitude

Captain, Officers of Takasa Maru Refuse to Take Blame For Breakdown

Great resentment was felt as navy quarters tried to shift the blame of the breakdown of the Takasa Maru, special navy ship which left Tokuyama port on October 23 to bring back Japanese prisoners of war and wounded soldiers from Manila but was forced to turn back, on to those in charge of the ship.

When the boat, which, due to inferior fuel, could not make more than six knots an hour, returned to Saseho on November 6 for refueling-ship Captain Kanegae, hospital head, Captain Kuchii, Chief Engineer Ishibashi and Commander Matsubara, doctor, reported to the Saseho Naval Station and were severely reprimanded for coming back. They were told that even though they could go no faster than six knots, they should have sailed as ordered and the question whether the boat should be put out of commission because of this was beside the point.

However, Captain Kanegae retorted that if, instead of replenishing coal and water at Kure and loading coal at Tokuyama as ordered by the navy on this instance, the wishes of the ship authorities had been heard and either Muroran or Sakido in Nagasaki prefecture had base, the regretiable incident would been made a coal and water supply base, the regrettable incident would not have happened.

"If also all that time over a month long in which the boat remained stalled had been made use of, 100,000 Japanese from Taiwan, Shanghai and Dairen could have been brought back easily with Sakido as the base. Also the first and second class cabins were for officers while the wounded soldiers were to have been accommodated in the third-class rooms. By this arrangement only 1,000 to 1,500 could be shipped back, whereas if the walls of the first and second-class rooms with their sitting and smoking rooms had been torn down to make one large room with the wounded being accommodated in the better rooms, there would be room for 3,000 people at least.

"Another big point is that both the army and navy separately commissioned what few boats there were for repatriation of their own men thus continuing their strife for power even after defeat. This has been the biggest obstacle in the smooth operation of the repatriation ships."

Tea Godown Serving As U.S. Post Office

Receives 70,000 Letters Daily From Troops in Northern Japan

HEADQUARTERS, USASCOM-C, November 11.—Seventy thousand letters, mailed by troops in Northern Japan, are processed daily in a huge building in Yokohama that was once a tea warehouse. The building, situated on the waterfront, houses the staff of the 7th Base Post Office, USASCOM-C, and through its portals pass all the Stateside-bound letters and packages posted by occupation troops.

Assigned to handle the mail are 435 enlisted men and 14 officers who work under the direction of Major Robert L. Gower, postal officer. During a typical two-week period recently this group dispatched 55,000 pieces of parcel post to the United States.

Captain M. J. O'Rourke, in charge of parcel post, anticipates a greatly increased flow of mail in both directions during the next few months. He announced that Christmas packages have already begun to arrive. In response to questions about the speed of mail service during the busiest season of the year Captain O'Rourke stated, "First class mail is arriving in eight to ten days from the date mailed at the hometown office. Packages require from 30-90 days. We still have some delays but most of these are normal in the complicated postal operations today."

A technician in the re-wrap room pointed out the chief reasons for parcel post delays. Poor wrapping accounts for a large percent of the loss. In the holds of ships mail is stacked into every available space. The result is rough handling that is necessary in loading of cargo. Souvenirs should be packed carefully in sturdy, wooden boxes. Special care should be taken with such gifts as Japanese dolls, porcelain and lacquer ware. In all cases plenty of paper should be used inside the carton.

"If every soldier would remember that his package may be the one in the bottom of the hold I'm sure that the loss caused by faulty wrapping would be much reduced," was the opinion of Tec. 5 Vaichis.

The first class section suggested that all small articles mailed first class, such as keys and coins, be wrapped in heavy paper and the words, "Hand Cancel" marked on the envelope. The high speed cancelling machine will be the better for wear because it is built to take letters only. And the letter will reach home with the articles mailed.

"Nothing is lost if we can help it," Captain O'Rourke stated, "But if the folks at home are reminded to use sturdy boxes, mail perishables in sealed containers, and keep valuables such as watches, rings, money, etc., out of parcels containing candy or food which is apt to become soft and sticky, everyone will profit."

Before you start to gripe about that lost money order of the package mailed by Aunt Martha six months ago, have the Dead letter Office is San Francisco check through their stock. All undelivered first class mail and all packages having valuable content are returned there, held one year, and, if not claimed, auctioned off by the Postal Department.

BONDS AND PRIZES AGAIN

A new type of baby bonds selling at ¥2 will be issued by the Hypothec Bank from the first part of December without fixing any time limit to the sale. It is called the Speed Bond and as the name implies the buyer knows on the spot whether he has drawn a lucky number or not.

The bonds to be sold at department stores are sealed and the purchaser opens the bond at the spot and compares it to the lucky numbers listed on a bulletin board.

A total of ¥10,000,000 worth of bonds will be sold this time and one in every five provides a prize. There will be five first prizes of ¥100 and a package of Kinshi cigarettes, 50 second prizes of ¥20 plus a package of cigarettes, 500 third prizes of ¥3 and 500 fourth prizes of cigarettes alone. The sale will be restricted to the Tokyo-Yokohama area at first and will be extended to the Kyoto-Kobe-Osaka districts as soon as more tobacco is available.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

"Can't you read Japanese?" an American lieutenant, pointing his finger at a "No Smoking" sign written in bold Japanese hieroplyphics, politely asked a young Japanese university student when he lighted a cigarette in a crowded tram on the Keio line between Shinjuku and Hachioji.

The student smiled and puffed on his cigarette.

The officer sternly said, "Put it out."

The student shrugged his shoulders and said, "Never mind." But when he turned around he found a curious crowd staring at him with hostile eyes. Whispers of surprise swept through the rocking streetcar jam-packed with a Sunday crowd. They were impressed as they mumbled to their neighbors—"The American officer can read Japanese and he is telling one of our countrymen to obey the 'No Smoking' sign!"

A mounting wave of indignation and icy stares as if to say "Put it out, you fool!" made the student feel very uneasy. He became nervous and finally snatched the lighted cigarette from his mouth, threw it on the floor and stepped on it. And at the next station he scampered off the tram close on the heels of the lieutenant.

Later it was learned that the student was accompanying the American officer who had lived in Tokyo for almost 15 years, having gone to school here before he returned stateside prior to the outbreak of the war. They were on their way to visit an old acquaintance residing in the outskirts of Tokyo when the lieutenant chanced to glance at an old "No Smoking" sign, with, of course, the English blacked out still posted in the tram. He wanted to test his knowledge of Japanese not expecting such consequences.

"I never realized it would cause so much hushed commotion" the lieutenant said. "I really believed they would have lynched the poor fellow if we hadn't gotten off at the next station."

CHARCOAL PICTURE BRIGHT

Each Household Will Get Two Bales This Year

With charcoal shipments arriving in Tokyo at an average of more than 40 freightcar-loads daily since November 5, the authorities concerned with charcoal distribution are now confident that each Tokyo household will have two bales of charcoal before the end of this year, the Nippon Sangyo reports. It was added that if the supply of firewood and other types of fuel is taken into account the charcoal supply within the year will possibly total three bales.

Sectional Chief Tamakoshi of the Fuel Section of the Forestry Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry told the paper that since the reopening of the channel service between Aomori and Hakodate, 100,000 bales of charcoal shipments have arrived in Tokyo in November from the Hokkaido, Iwate, Nagano, Fukushima and other prefectures. Excepting ten per cent of this total, all shipments are for household use, he asserted.

The Sectional Chief disclosed that the latest investigation has revealed that there are some 1,090,000 households in Tokyo of which a major position have already received the first of the charcoal distribution. He added that the authorities are confident of attaining the planned charcoal distribution inasmuch as the shipments are arriving favorably.

Food Crisis in Japan Is Seen in June, July

Matsumura Makes Prediction But Asahi Thinks It May Come in February

Although the real food crisis will come in February next year, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura told newspapermen on November 10 that the food crisis will be faced in June and July next year, says the Asahi.

To support the opinion that the food crisis will arrive in February, the paper gives the following six points.

1. It will be about the end of February when the allotted quantities of rice will be submitted to the Government throughout the country and if the actually collected quantity falls short of 30,000,000 koku expected by the Government, the enforcement of a second offer of rice by farmers or even the adoption of a rice monopoly system is planned.

2. The distribution of food stuff is being made not with the sufficient stock for one year's distribution on hand, but is being distributed from what has been collected as it was already explained by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. The situation that the Minister expects in June and July may come in February and there may develop a partial unsmooth operation of the distribution. If consumers fail to be calm at such a moment, there is danger of social unrest.

3. Urban residents are supplementing the shortage of food ration by buying sweet potatoes on the black markets but all sweet potatoes will be sold out by the end of the year with none in February. At the end of January comes the vegetable-less season. Urban dwellers hence will find it impossible to live with only their distributed foodstuff. The calories per day to be taken will be effected by the temperature, and February is the coldest season.

4. There is a large number of the unemployed today but it will be settled by the end of the year whether they will be able to obtain new employment. It is also observed that it will be in January and February that the necessity of collectively guaranteeing the livelihood of the demobilized men returning from abroad will come.

5. There is no hope of the present inflation disappearing and it is believed it will become worse. Even though the black market life of the unemployed and salaried men would remain in the same condition as today their household financial condition would be placed in an extreme uneasiness by about February at the latest.

6. The general election, the Diet session and political change are all expected to happen in January or February. What effect will they bring on to the people's life? Already election campaign has been started. If there are some who start agitations to gain popular favor, the effect on rice shipment by farmers might not be small.

STUDENTS FILE DEMANDS

Doshisha Collegians Want College Run on Democratic Lines

Students of Doshisha University, in Kyoto, one of the oldest missionary schools in Japan, on Monday, presented the faculty with an ultimatum, with a week's time-limit, demanding an immediate reform of the institution along democratic lines. The students' action followed a series of conferences with the faculty held on last Wednesday, Friday and Monday, said Jiji.

The ultimatum included the following demands:

1. Change of professors in charge of each school in the university.
2. Reform and augmentation of faculty members.
3. Exemption of Manchurian, Korean and other foreign students from tuition fee.
4. Creation of special university courses.
5. Realization of a "composite" university system by expanding the present courses.
6. Clarification of the university's "academic policies."
7. Establishment of a Students' Hall, and
8. Elimination of the existing qualifications for entrance examination and also of the present system of calling the roll to check on students' attendance.

Meanwhile, a students' general meeting is expected to be held some time this week to elect a students' committee as a bargaining body with the faculty.

QUIZZ RUMANIAN ROYALISTS

129 Leaders Arraigned Regarding King's Birthday Riots

Kyodo

BUCHAREST (AP), November 12.—Liberal Party leader, Constantine Bratianu and 129 other Rumanian royalists were ordered to appear for questioning before the Bucharest military court today in an effort to fix responsibility for the King's bloody birthday riots last Thursday.

Between 11 and 12 persons were killed when Government troops fired on 40,000 to 50,000 persons who gathered in a square before the Royal Palace in a show of loyalty toward 24-year-old King Michael.

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Organization Set Up By Local Intellectuals

Japan's Liberals to Promote Scientific Knowledge, Accelerate Democratization

Sixty outstanding intellectuals, long identified with liberalism, assembled at the Seiyo-ken Restaurant at Marunouchi Tuesday afternoon and organized the Society of Japanese Interlectuals.

Among those present were Nyozekan Hasegawa, Hakucho Masamune and Iwasaburo Takano, all noted writers and commentators, Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, Tsunego Baba, commentator, and Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, a member of the House of Peers and one of Japan's most outstanding authorities on science.

The Society aims at promoting scientific knowledge of the nation and accelerating the move toward the country's democratization with the ultimate objective of having the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration faithfully executed and promoting the cultural standard of the Japanese people to a higher level.

With Professer Kojiro Sugimori in the chair, the conference determined the organization's platform and immediate objectives and elected 95 members of the staff and committee.

The meeting then passed an urgent motion proposed by Itaru Nii, commentator, inviting Ikuo Oyama, a Communist leader currently in exile in the United States, to come back home. It also approved the motion to recommend outstanding foreign intellectuals as honorary members of the Society.

The Society's platform "deprecates ultra-nationalism, militarism, feudalism and imperialism and endeavors to rebuild Japan on a progressive and peaceful basis by creating a new Japanese culture on democratic and humanitarian principles."

Addressing the conference, Kyuichi Tokuda, Communist leader, declared that the Japanese Communist Party was not bent on carrying out proletarian revolution and terrorism as the public believe. Pointing out that the laboring and agarian classes of Japan were being victimized by vicious inflation, however, Mr. Tokuda said that if the ruling class does not rectify its arbitrary attitude, riots would be inevitable. He also pointed out that retention of the Imperial institution was absolutely incompatible with democratization of Japan and that a new constitution should be formulated by the people. The Communist leader added that the Communist party would not hesitate to cooperate with any organization which will work on a democratic basis.

Form 'Sasashita-kai'

"Sasashita-kai" named after the prison where they had been detained during the war was formed by Karoku Hosokawa, one of the nation's outstanding political writers, and 32 other co-victims of militarist oppression.

The formation of the "Sasashita-kai" followed a meeting, held here on Tuesday by these liberal writers, who had been detained at the Sasashita Prison, Yokohama, during the war on charges of violation of the recently-abolished Public Peace Maintenance Law.

The group includes, beside Mr. Hosokawa, members of the editorial staffs of the magazines "Chuo Koron" or Central Review and "Nippon Hyoron" or "Review of Japan" and also other research workers and writers.

At the meeting, they decided on a program for their future action, including active campaigns for return of their books seized by the police. When their books are returned to their possession, they hope that they will open a lending library with them in an atempt to raise money to support he families of the five co-victims who died in the pritson and also seven ohers who are still seriously ill after their release from the prison.

Forming Literary Society

In order to establish and propagate liberal literature, the New Japan Literary Society will be organized under the sponsorship of Ujaku Akita, Kan Eguchi, Miss Yuriko Miyamoto, Koreto Kurahara and Tadashi Tokunaga, all noted literary writers, and its inaugural ceremony will take place at the Tokiwa, Marunouchi at 1 p.m. Thursday, reports Kyodo. Naoya Shiga and Miss Nogami Yayoi, both well-known authors, will become patron members. The New Japan Library, organ of the society, is expected to be published from New Year.

Civic Education Body Set Up

A Civic Education Section was created on Monday in the Social Education Bureau of the Education Ministry as an organ designed to permeate the nation with sound democratic ideas, says Jiji.

A provisional organ set up in view of the forthcoming general election to be held early next year, the new section will attempt to drive home to the people the significance of the election by giving lecture courses on the election and other suitable means. The All-Japan Education Society and other organizations affiliated with the ministry will be mobilized in the campaign to be undertaken by the new section.

Rear Admiral Yoshimi Describes Struggle Of Nippon Forces Against Hunger on Wotje

The war in the Pacific was a continuous and losing battle against hunger to the Japanese garrison forces on small islands in the ocean, according to a description given by demobilized servicemen repatriated from Pacific islands, said Jiji.

A total of 1,947 demobilized servicemen who had been garrisoning the Wotje, Maloelab and Yaluit Islands reached Uraga on November 9 aboard the Japanese aircraft carrier Hosho.

In an interview with the press, Rear-Admiral Shinichi Yoshimi, Commander of the Japanese Garrison Force on the Wotje Island, revealed that more than 2,000 men under his command had succumbed to hunger and malnutrition during two years since he assumed the post in July 1943.

According to Rear Admiral Yoshimi, the garrison troops had to eat even rodents, lizards and cockroaches because of acute food shortages on the island. Since about the spring, last year, he said their daily ration of food dwindled to a meager quantity of 40 grams per person, which had to be further cut down to 30 grams a day since this spring. He revealed that the garrison force had received little supply from Japan during the latter part of the war.

At the time of his assumption of the command, Rear Admiral Yoshimi further disclosed, the garrison force comprised some 2,300 officers and men. By the time the war ended, this number had been reduced to some 1,000, he said.

In the majority of cases, he disclosed, death resulted from malnutrition or sheer starvation, while only about 300 of the garrison troops were killed in action. "Literally, that was a battle against hunger," he commented.

Upon the termination of the war, the United States forces supplied them with biscuits, which was followed by food supplies brought from Japan by the Japanese steamer Hikawa Maru, and these relief supplies he declared saved the remaining members of the garrison from starving to death.

Many Positions in U.S. Await War Veterans

Opportunities for Work Bared At Forum Held Here by 7 Industrial Leaders

A seven-man panel, representing leaders of American industry and labor, and representatives of the Federal government, assured troops of the occupation forces that there will be plenty of jobs and opportunity in industry for returning war veterans.

The job forum, which was held in one of the Armed Forces Radio Institute's studios in Radio Tokyo and broadcast over the Armed Force Radio Network, was attended by a group of 75 GIs, from units in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, said PRO on Friday.

Indications of the opportunities for jobs and for small independent businesses, brought out at the forum, included an estimate by W. A. Klinger, representing the United States Chambef of Commerce, that the building trades alone would require a gross expenditure of fourteen billion dollars a year for the next ten years if America's housing needs are to be met. Advising his listeners to forget jobs in the so-called white-collar industries, Mr. Klinger quoted figures from his own Iowa payrolls which showed that construction workers can expect to earn between $1.35 and ¥1.75 per hour. He also stated that the construction field offers many opportunities for small, businsses, such as operation of concrete block manufacturing plants, or small sawmills.

Charles Moore, president of the Joshua Hendy and the Crocker Wheeler manufacturing companies and representative of the National Association of Manufacturers on the panel, brought to his listeners' attention the fact that the de-industrialization of Japan and Germany is going to open tremendous new export markets to American industry, and also pointed out the destruction of facilities and equipment in the Orient and in Europe is going to provide many millions of dollars in business for American heavy industry.

August Scholle, national representative of the C.I.O. and Charles Kriendler, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U., A.F. of L., expressed the opinion that returning veterans will have their job seniority awaiting them Outlining labor's position that increased earning power is the means whereby the post-war boom will not be followed by the recession, which followed World War I, they submitted for their listeners' consideration the suggestion that postwar porsperity for the veterans also depends upon postwar prosperity for management and labor alike

Benjamin H. Gordon, of the United States Department of Commerce, outlined terms of the A-1 priority granted veterans in the purchase of surplus war materials and the conditions whereby returning soldiers can buy individual units of whatever materials they may desire, rather than in great wholesale lots.

He also stated that Department of Commerce figures indicate there will be a 40 per cent increase in production over the 1940 level during the next ten years, a 140 per cent increase in farm production by 1950 over the 1940 level, and a 250 per cent increase in construction of homes and apartments over the best years previously known to the building industry.

Ted Marks, of the United States Employment Service, and Hugh M. Perry, representing General Omar Bradley's Veterans' Administration, called their listeners' attention to the job assistance offered by their respective bureaus. They also outlined the various job features of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Staff Sergeant Lester H. Persell of ATC headquarters I&E detachment was moderator of the forum, which was produced under the direction of Major Kenneth C. Chetwin, Liaison Officer of the ATC I&E detachment.

RADIO PROGRAM

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.
On the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.
Thursday, November 15

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS—SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Viva America; 1045—Words with Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—World in Music; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Harry James; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Francia White; 1530—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—Kollege of Musical Knowledge; 1630—Mail Call; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Russell Bennett Conducts; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Comedy Caravan; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll; 1930—Dinah Shore; 2000—Music Hall; 2030—Abbott and Costello; 2100—Cleveland Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words with Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on Shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
Thursday, November 15
National (870 Kcs.)

0630—Basic English exercise; 0730—Music; 0800—Time signal; Music; 1000—Time signal; Children's hour: Songs; Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Miyata Harmonica Band; Koyama Mandolin Quartette; 1300—Women's hour; Drama; Piano solo by Haruko Fujita, Prelude, in D flat major; 1330—Music; 1500—Time signal; News; Music; 1600—Time signal; Japanese folksongs and music; 1730—Children's hour; News; Talk on "Wheat"; Songs; 1810—Practical English conversation; 1900—Radio drama; Folk songs; Radio Tokyo Light Music Band.

Local (1260 kcs)

0630—Morning music; 0730—Music; 1730—Young men's hour; Topics; Talk; Gramophone music; 1900—Time signal; News; Orchestra records; 2100—Listener's opinion; Music.

Requests Insurance Report

The Japanese Government has been directed by the Allied Headquarters to submit a report covering all life and non-life insurance companies in Japan, said PRO on Tuesday. The report is to include a statement of the companies' securities holdings and a statement as to whether or not such securities are guaranteed by the Japanese Government.

Culture Association Is Established Here

Organized by Japanese Who Lived Formerly in U.S.; Maeda Attends Meeting

Hundreds of Japanese who once studied in some American university or college, or resided in the United States as merchants, engineers, newspapermen, representatives of the Japanese Government and business firms, etc. have organized the American Culture Association of Japan, with headquarters in Tokyo following the inauguration meeting held on Monday at 1 p.m. at the Hiko Kaikan, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, opposite Radio Tokyo.

Tamon Maeda, Education Minister, delivered a speech on the occasion and American newspapermen, including Lindesay Parrott of the New York Times and the correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune also spoke.

The American occupation forces loaned to the Association, their latest news films for showing as a part of the day's program.

The object of the Association, says its Constitution, is to help innovate the life and culture of the Japanese people and to contribute to the peace of the world by studying the culture and science of the United States. In the early period of the Allied occupation, it will be one of the chief concerns of the members, according to one of the sponsors of the Association, to act as informal intermediaries between the occupation forces and the Japanese people in interpreting the American and the Japanese ways of thinking respectively to the Allied authorities and the Japanese people to the interest of both.

The membership badge bearing the letters ACA will soon be a symbol of familiarity to the Allied troops; they will find in its wearer one from whom they can expect at least a ready response in English. There are, it is estimated, tens of thousands of Japanese eligible for membership in the whole country, whom the Association is soliciting to join it.

The Association has already launched upon an educational work and is opening the America-Japan Institute in Shinagawa, where lectures on American culture and courses on English will be given.

MORE EVACUEES ARRIVE

Hikawa Maru Brings Home 2,102 Ex-Service From Otorishima

The Japanese hospital ship, Hikawa Maru, anchored at Uraga at 4 p.m. Monday, bringing back 2,102 demobilized Japanese army and navy personnel and 75 Japanese evacuees, including 29 children, from Otorishima Island, reports the Mainichi.

Arrive From P.I.

Boarded by 1,555 Japanese evacuees from Davao, the U. S. ship George Nopiph made port at Uraga at 9:45 a.m. last Saturday while another American vessel Charles Happy, carrying 1,485 Japanese repatriates from the Philippines reached the same port at 11:50 a.m. the same day, reports Kyodo.

Special Japanese Transport Namikaze returned to Uraga with demobilized Japanese soldiers from Truk the same morning.

At 8 a.m. Sunday, the American vessel William Serma, arrived in Uraga with 1,110 discharged Japanese officers and men from Manila.

The C.M. Cohen, which will bring back 1,491 Japanese evacuees from the Philippines, arrived at Uraga Monday.

Rural Round-Up

FISHERMEN'S FESTIVAL TO BE STAGED AT YAIZU

A fishermen's festival will be staged by the recently inaugurated Fishermen's Union at Yaizu, a port-town in Shizuoka Prefecture, on November 18 to celebrate the organization of the union, Jiji reports.

According to a Union official, the festival will be participated in by some 1,500 fishermen belonging to the union in 100 fishing boats.

All the Allied press correspondents are cordially invited to attend the festival, the Union spokesmen said, adding that a special train to take them to the scene will leave Tokyo Station at 7:25 a.m. on the day of the festival.

The festival will be held from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. and after the show is over, transportation will be provided for Allied correspondents to take them back to Tokyo by another special train, he added.

GOOD SAMARITAN GIVES RELIEF TO RAID VICTIMS

In sympathy with war sufferers out of his own wretched personal experience of having been burnt out in Tokyo, Hide Sugisaka, 36, of Aza Ashigara, Tatebayashi City, Gumma Prefecture set up an office with his own private money to give relief to raid sufferers.

Without accepting any remuneration he has been looking after the needs of the unfortunate people, finding living quarters for them, supplying them with various household articles and even paying for the education of some of the children.

DEFENDING WAR CRIMINALS

25 Lawyers Recommended for Trial Of Accused Next Month

The All-Japan Federation of Lawyer's Associations has recommended 25 lawyers as special counsel for the accused in the trial of Japanese war criminals reportedly scheduled to be held here next month, said Jiji on Monday.

The recommendation was made at the request of the Judicial Affairs Bureau of the War Office and the Foreign Office, which asked for selection of 20 and 15 candidates respectively. Actual selection was conducted at the hand of the presidents of the three lawyer's associations in Tokyo from among those experienced in criminal suits in the light of their position, knowledge, age, health, and political leaning.

It was meanwhile learned that 30 more lawyers will be recommended by the federation separately to defend those charged with maltreatment of war prisoners and other unlawful direct actions.

Aid of Allies Asked To Solve Food Issue

Liberal Leader Visits SCAP, Promises Report on Present Situation

Ichiro Hatoyama, president of the newly-organized Nippon Jiyuto or the Japan Liberal Party, at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon visited the Headquarters of the Allied Occupation Forces, according to Kyodo.

He was met by Brigadier General Marshal, the vice chief-of-staff. After making a report on the formation of the Japan Liberal Party, Mr. Hatoyama requested assistance on the part of the Headquarters for solution of the food problem in this country.

The Liberal leader promised that a detailed report on the critical food situation of Japan would shortly be presented to tthe Headquarters by his party. He revealed also that a special committee would be formed in his party for a thorough investigation of the food problem.

Brigadier General Marshal, it is learned, replied that concrete answers of the Allied Headquarters would be given through the Japanese Government.

Harvard Club Meeting

The Harvard Club of Japan will meet at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, on November 20 at 4 p.m., according to Ryozo Asano, president. The meeting will be open to all Harvard alumni, both Japanese and American.

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INTERPRETERS (two), male, fluent in Japanese and English, wanted for American Red Cross Club, Bankers' Club Bldg., Marunouchi. Apply 9 a.m. to noon.

TYPEWRITING work, English Language, by efficient typist owning typewriter. Apply in person to Nippon Chisso Hiryo K.K. at room No. 502, Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1945

A Matter of Regret

Ichiro Hatoyama, newly elected president of the Liberal Party, in his inaugural speech last Friday saw fit to level a scathing attack upon the Communists. In his opposition to the Communists he will probably have the support of the vast majority of the Japanese people, for undoubtedly the communist ideology is one which will appear to them as being incompatible with their traditions and ideals. And it may be very true that the spread of communism will prove to be detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

But Mr. Hatoyama's declaration that it is a "matter of regret" that the Communists have been given access to the radio to propagate their principles is an inexcusable statement. It contradicts flatly his statement in another part of his speech in which he declared that the purpose of his party is "to give back political freedom to the people, that is, to enable them to talk freely, to write freely, and to live freely". Does not Mr. Hatoyama see the inconsistency of advocating free speech in one breath and in the very next breath regretting that the Communists have been given access to the radio? Does he think that free speech means freedom to express only his own idea and the denial of the opportunity of expressing their ideas to those who do not agree with him?

If Mr. Hatoyama does not realize the inconsistency of his position, he does not comprehend the true meaning of freedom of speech. And if he does not comprehend the true meaning of freedom of speech, and if his lack of comprehension is representative of the attitude of the Liberal Party, the Liberal Party must be considered liberal only in name and not in fact. For what essential difference is there between his attitude and the attitude of the old totalitarian regime which denied the use of the radio and other means of public expression to those whose ideas it considered "regrettable?".

Whether or not communism is a pernicious doctrine is entirely beside the point. Whether or not the communist propaganda is mendacious and misleading is entirely beside the point. If the communist position is false, it is up to the people to reject it after having fully heard both sides of the question. If the people do not have the political experience to pass sound judgment, the only way in which they can acquire the necessary experience is by constantly hearing both sides of every question. The people can never attain political maturity as long as they are withheld from hearing whatever someone in authority thinks is unsuitable for their ears.

If communism is a bad thing for Japan, the best way to get rid of communism is to let the people know as much as possible about communism, both through the propaganda of the Communists themselves and through the rebuttals of their opponents. Suppressing one side or the other will only serve to cover the suppressed point of view with a false glamor of mystery which will make it seem all the more attractive.

One reason why democracy and popular government work so well in Britain is that freedom of speech is fully respected there. Hyde Park, where soap box orators of the most diverse and extreme kinds are allowed to rant away to their hearts' content, is not only one of the most instructive demonstrations of British democracy but is also one of the most valuable institutions for the preservation of the stability of the British nation. The spectacle of bloody revolution against the King being preached by rabid agitators who are protected all the while by benevolently grinning policemen of the King, is the most effective safeguard for the authority of the British Crown. If Japan is to become a true democracy, the Japanese democratic leaders must take to heart the object lesson of Hyde Park.

But altogether apart from the matter of expediency, true democracy and true freedom must be based on the right of every person to say what he thinks. There can be no healthy balance, no sound perspective, no wise judgment, unless all points of view are given equal opportunity to be heard by all the people. There can be no democracy unless all minorities and even the most obnoxious groups are allowed to thrash out their contentions in open discussion. Voltaire said: "I wholly disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it." Mr. Hatoyama and the other leaders of Japan who claim to be liberal need to learn the wisdom of Voltaires statement if they are to make Japan into a successful democracy.

IMPROVE PHONE SERVICE

Authorities Promise Normal Operation in 3 Years

Telephone service which had been seriously damaged by air raids will be completely restored to the normal operation within three years, according to a plan adopted by the Telephone Bureau.

About 520,000 telephones, or more than 50 per cent of the total telephone installations in the entire country, were put out of service, while about 130,000 unnecessary telephones ,were discontinued. In all more than 650,000 telephone subscribers had their telephones either destroyed or suspended.

Before the war, new installations of telephones never reached more than 50,000 a year, but according to the decided plan for the telephone service recovery, about 200,000 telephones will be installed annually. It is to be the most gigantic task that the Telephone Bureau authorities have ever faced. Yet, it is reported to be the determination of the Telephone Bureau authorities to carry out this difficult task at any event since it directly concerns the development of peace industries and the stabilization of the public livelihood.

It is the intention of the authorities to give priority to such subscribers whose business or conditions are considered to be directly concerned with the recovery of industry and the welfare of the people. Also the suspended telephones will be restored to their former users as early as possible under the same consideration.. The former system of drawing lots for telephone installations is to eliminated.

TRAFFIC WORKERS' UNION

Decided to Be Set Up in Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kyoto

Following up the recent revival of the Tokyo Traffic Workers' Union by Tokyo's streetcar employes, similar unions are scheduled to be set up in Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kyoto and it is expected that an overall union organization unifying the traffic workers' unions throughout the country will be formed by the close of the year, reports Kyodo.

Two thousand and five hundred employes of the Kobe streetcar system formed a union late last month while 7,000 men of the Osaka tramcar system will also be organized in a union late this month to be followed by tram workers of Yokohama totaling 2,000, of Nagoya of the same number and 3,000 of Kyoto all of whom will form their unions during December. Employes of the Tokyo High-Speed Transit system numbering 15,000 are also expected to organize early next month.

With the 50,000 traffic workers of other cities also expected to organize shortly, indications show that the setting up of a General Traffic Union controlling all the traffic workers' unions will materialize by the end of the year.

KOREANS ARE AFFECTED

Nationals Entering Japan Given List Of Regulations

In a memorandum for the Japanese Government on November 8, the Allied Supreme Headquarters issued supplemental instructions relating to Korean nationals entering Japan for repatriation.

It is stated that the Korean repatriates entering the Japanese main islands will be permitted to bring in with them the following:

(a) Securities, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes, payment instructions, pass books, insurance policies, transfer orders, or other financial instruments.

(b) Powers of attorney, proxies, or other authorizations or instructions to effect financial or property transaction within or outside of Japan.

(c) Any other evidence of indebtedness or evidence of ownership of property not specifically enumerated above.

Accordingly the Japanese Government will have to report immediately to the Allied authorities the action taken to comply with the requirements of this memorandum.

Of Men and Politics

Marshal Stalin's Motives

By LOUIS FISCHER

The Nippon Times has contracted with the United Press for exclusive publication in Japan of Louis Fischer's weekly column, Men and Politics. Mr. Fischer is one of America's outstanding liberal writers. Since 1922, when he made his first trip to the Soviet Union, he has been specializing on the study of the Soviet Republic and of European politics. He is the author of several books including, Oil Imperialism, The Soviets in World Affairs, and Machines and Men in Russia.

Russian foreign policy is very much in the news and very much misunderstood. The foreign policy of any country reflects and complements domestic policy and domestic conditions. For most persons, however, the Soviet Union is an intellectually closed area, "a riddle wrapped in mystery inside an enigma," as Winston Churchill said in 1939. When it comes to interpreting Stalin's acts towards the non-Soviet world, therefore, voice and pen commentators try to substitute "logic" for the facts they do not possess. "Russia," they say, "is such a big country; she obviously does not want to annex any territory," forgetting that Russia did annex the Baltic states and parts of Finland, Poland, and Rumania in 1939 and 1940, and demanded Turkish territory in 1945. "Russia," they say, "is now concentrating on the difficult task of postwar reconstruction and has no interest in foreign expansion," forgetting that foreign territories might be a lucrative source of materials and machines for Russian reconstruction. "Russia," they say, merely seeks security and friendly neighbors." These are deductions reached without reference to what has been happening inside Russia.

"Motive Number One" of Soviet foreign policy is nationalism. The Soviet Union used to be the country of internationalism. The supremacy of one race or the idea that one nation ought to lead or control another was abhorrent to the Bolsheviks. But about 1935, a new trend, became noticeable. It was Russian nationalism. I traced the development of this trend in my book, Men and Politics, which was published in 1941. Since then the Soviet government, with characteristic pendulumism and energy, has fostered not only Russian nationalism but also Ukrainian nationalism and the concept of Slav brotherhood. This emphasis on blood ties conflicts with the fundamental tenets of Communism, Socialism, and Bolshevism, and with earlier Leninist practises in the Soviet Union.

Soviet teaching used to go to show that what counted was class and one's position in the economic order, not the shade of one's skin or the shape of one's head or the place of one's birth. It was Bolshevik doctrine that an Ukrainian workingman, for instance, was much more akin to a Chinese workingman or, to a French workingman than to an Ukrainian capitalist. This tended to make the Ukrainian workingman an internationalist instead of an Ukrainian nationalist.

In this respect, the Bolsheviks were poles apart from the Nazis who put race above class, who, indeed, cultivated the feeling of race so as to create a nationalist frenzy that would end the war of the classes. Nationalist frenzy then became the motor fuel of Hitler's engine of aggression.

Dynamic nationalism needs food, and the food of nationalism is territory.

In the 1920's and 1930's, Moscow endeavored to crush Ukrainian nationalism through several bloody purges which were alluded to at the time in the Soviet press. It failed. Now, therefore, Moscow has befriended Ukrainian nationalism. The Soviet Ukraine had over forty million inhabitants before the war. Stalin undertook to bring all non-Soviet Ukrainians under the Soviet flag. To this end he has annexed the Ukrainian areas of Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia (Carpatho-Russ or Carpatho-Ukraine).

Similarly, Stalin gives the Great Russians the Baltic states and a piece of Finland. And he tells the Russian people at a banquet in the Kremlin on May 24, 1945, that they are "the leading power of all the peoples of the Soviet Union." Under the old policy, no people was the leader. All peoples in the Soviet Union were equals. Tadjiks, Armenians, Ukrainians, Russians, Uzbeks, enjoyed the same rights on the same level. Today it is common Soviet usage to distinguish the Russians as the leading nationality.

Russian and Ukrainian nationalisms rounded out by Slavism with its magazine called "Slavs" published monthly in Moscow and abetted by the newly-reestablished Greek Orthodox church, are Bolshevism's battering ram in the Balkans.

"Motive Number Two" of Soviet foreign policy is economic. Outsiders have little appreciation of the political and physical strain under which Russia has lived since 1916. The individual's tribute to his country was a constant burden, and terror added to tension. Great things were achieved; a backward nation erected many new cities and vast industrial enterprises whose output helped smash the Nazis. But in the ebb and flow of the Soviet-German war and through deliberate Hitlerite vandalism, a big fraction of Soviet industrial achievements in European Russia was pulverized. The Soviet population must now undertake the heart-breaking task of rebuilding what was so recently built at such tremendous cost. The Kremlin authorities want to hasten the process and cut its price to the people by dovetailing the economy of Eastern and Central Europe with Soviet economy and making half of Europe work for Soviet reconstruction. Hence the treaties which Moscow has been negotiating with Hungary, Rumania and other countries in Russia's new sphere of influence.

"Motive Number Three" is opportunity. Governments act more often because they can than because they must. The aggressors were actuated more by opportunity than by necessity. The defeat of Germany and Italy, and the weakness of France, created a vast power vacuum in Europe. The defeat of Japan created a vast power vacuum in Asia, notably in China. Now international politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum. Each of the Big Three either wishes to occupy as much of the vacuum as possible, or, at least, to prevent the others from occupying the vacuum. This is the source of the friction among the Big Three. A rich prize, larger than any that has tempted the nation for many decades, lies waiting in the arena of international politics. This explains the tense rivalry recorded every day in the newspapers. Originally the Russians and their foreign supporters, as well as some Americans and Englishmen who believed in a power-politics peace, hoped that the spoils of the second world war would be distributed amicably among the Big Three. This loot-sharing would then, they expected, constitute the basis of the post-war settlement which the Big Three would be interested in sustaining. Events have taken a different turn. Stalin looked out into Europe and saw no one who would stop him. So he took what he could. Britain and the United States, and France, consequently feel that Russia has seized the lion's share of the European power vacuum. Russia feels that America covets an inordinate share of the Asiatic power vacuum. The United States wonders about Russia's designs in China. The laws of equilibrium are not easy to observe in a vacuum.

It will be noticed that I have not included security as one of the motives of Soviet foreign policy. I do not believe it is. Nor do I believe that the United States needs Okinawa for its security or that Britain needs India or Malaya for its safety. Security has ever been the excuse of the imperialist and aggressor.

PATROL SYSTEM DECIDED

Police to Guard Amusement Centers In Metropolis

To counter the increased number of crimes partly due to the decrease of police stations and lack of police activities, the Metropolitan Police Board has decided to strengthen the defense of the Metropolis against misconduct by establishing a patrol system, according to which, groups of two policemen are to keep up constant patrol of crowded districts, reports the Asahi. At the same time, more than 10 guards are to be stationed at some 10 places, it is further reported.

With the setting up of the patrol system, about 4,000 policemen now employed by the Metropolitan Police Board will be divided into groups of two. They will patrol places of amusements, carrying lanterns with three red lines at night. Shinjuku, Ueno, Akihabara, Kanda, Ginza, Marunouchi, Asakusa and Shibuya will be frequented by them.

The guards will contact the nearest police stations in case of emergency to minimize the number of misbehavior or crimes.

LESS GAS FOR KEIHIN AREA

The supply of gas in the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) district was further limited on Tuesday. Whereas the residents of this district were supplied with gas eight hours a day, in the morning, at noon and in the evening, they will hereafter be able to use gas for cooking purpose only six hours a day from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. in the morning and between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the evening.

Furthermore, due to the decrease in the coal output and the transportation problems, the Keihin residents are warned that the gas supply may be stopped entirely.

In view of the fact that the average gas consumption per day by each family surpassed the regulated amount of one cubic meter by 0.5 cubic meter from November 2, economy on consumption is required.

THE ESSENCE OF 'SABI'

So Deep in Meaning It Is Difficult to Explain

By Y. Y.

One day in late autumn I was resting on a rock by a narrow winding path in the woods. A range of mountains stood before me beyond the valley, the peaks melting into the milky, cloud-laden sky.

The leaves of the trees in the forest, which till only yesterday had woven the woods into a bright colored brocade of autumnal hues, have faded with the frequent visits of frost and rain and by exposure to the cold which became severe day by day.

Ah, but what quietude, so refrained and simple and serene.

Everything before me was enveloped in this quietude, resting itself in something eternal . . . something infinite. . . .

I felt at that time, distinctly and truly, that thing called "sabi," so deep in meaning, yet so inexpressible in any other language.

Again, on a day in early fall I was sitting before a simple, old garden, upon which the autumn sun was casting its soft, mellow rays. On the green, mossy ground lay a row of stepping stones, and further beyond them, in a corner near the evergreen box-tree hedge, peeped out a weather-beaten rock. The white clouds rolling in the sky were reflected in the tiny pool of water on the top of the rock.

Nearby stood an autumn-tinted maple tree, its white trunk slanted over the rock, and at its roots grew a shrub of tiny bamboo trees.

The garden was extremely simple. There was nothing of special attraction. Yet everything was enfolded in a profound quiescence. Although simple, the garden was rich in elegance and taste, and caressed in the bosom of great infinite Nature, its deep quietude recalled in me the feeling that this was the home to which my soul eventually had to return.

Here again I enjoyed the feeling of "sabi" to my heart's content.

I experience the same feeling when I am before the sacred shrines that stand peacefully among the trees. I experience the feeling again when I see paintings and ceramics of ancient art. Our classic dances and music also give me the same experience. Haiku and Waka, our seventeen syllabled and thirty-one syllabled poems allow me the same pleasure likewise.

Kogarashi wa
  Take ni kakurete
    Shizumarinu
All is quiet and serene . . .
  The nipping wind has fallen
    Among the bamboo trees.

This is just one of the haikus of Basho. The state of absolute quietude where heaven and earth are one is expressed simply and modestly here. It is the quietude that comes from the profound peace attained when all phenomena have finally retturned to where they should retturn.

What we experience here is also that feeling of "sabi."

As is already known there is no category or term in Western Art that corresponds to this word. Accordingly "sabi" is a form of beauty unknown to the Westerners. To the Japanese, on the other hand, this beauty is experienced by their heart and soul and is regarded as the acme of all beauty. However, when we try to define it we are confronted by an extreme difficulty.

Then what is the essence of "sabi"?

The word "sabi" is said to be the diffusion of the words "sa obi," which in their finite sense mean things are as they are. "Sabi" then, points to the natural form of all existence. As all existence ultimately is part of the absolute and the infinite, the real nature of all existence then, is that of harmony enfolded in the infinite and the absolute.

It is a state of peace and quiet where everything is where it should be and everything is what it ought to be. When things are out of harmony with the absolute and infinite, they will be insecure and restless. They can never have peace nor quietude. They are not in a state of "sabi."

I have two ceramic pots before me now. One is beautifully worked, its form is excellent, and its surface smooth. However, as I look closely at it, I notice a hardness in its lines and a shallow shine on its surface. Something quiet, something restful is lacking in it.

Although it is perfect as it is, one cannot but feel that it is not in harmony with the world as a whole. From it, I cannot experience the beauty of "sabi."

The other pot, is extremely simple and apparently almost too common. Yet there is nothing forced in its form, nothing hard in its lines. One is struck by the perfect harmony with which it mixes with the surrounding atmosphere, with the world of the absolute and infinite. It is in this pot that I experience the true "sabi."

"Sabi," then, is essentially the form of a universal restfulness. By experiencing this profoundly quiet beauty of "sabi" we can discard our selfish selves and can come into a perfect harmony with the absolute and infinite. "Sabi" then is a beauty which ennobles and elevates.

It is mistakenly thought by some that "sabi" is something gloomy and lacking in vital spirit. However, as it is a state in positive contact with the absolute and the infinite, it is essentially a beauty that knows no limit in its growth. It is a wholesome and bright beauty. It is an unaging beauty which lives eternally with the absolute.

Another commonly mistaken idea about "sabi" is that it being the height of all beauty, it must be something strange and mysterious that cannot be understood by the ordinary.

As "sabi" is existence just as it is, it is a most ordinary beauty with nothing strange in it. It is a quiet and natural state. However, this commonness and naturalness have profundity as well.

As "sabi" is a state in which everything has returned to one, it is a symbol of all that is absolute and infinite.

From the standpoint of Western Art, profundity and strength are thought to be the most essential in art. These qualities at once attract attention and are easily understood. Art pieces of "sabi" on the other hand do not attract such loud attention, just as the saint who passes his days in quiet repose is unknown by the people, while the heroes and gallants who storm before the people are known far and wide.

As we consider the mobility of our people who have regarded "sabi" as the height of beauty and as we realize the unselfish characteristic of our race which makes itself one with the above, we feel all the more keenly our mission as a great nation.

'SHARED SOVEREIGNTY' WILL GIVE PEOPLE A NEW VOICE IN GOV'T.

Royama Bares Views on Constitution Reform; Wants More Power for Diet

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, John Beaufort, on October 30 wrote that a leading authority of the Japanese constitutional law favors the sharing of sovereignty by the Emperor and people. Mr. Beaufort said this view is held by Dr. Masamichi Royama, member of the Diet.

Mr. Beaufort pointed out that such a view "is a daring, revolutionary opinion for the Japanese and one which would have been impossible three months ago."

He said that Royama's view presented in an interview sums up much of the attitude of "enlightened" Japanese political thinking. But he said it is impossible to tell just how far this represents the real attitude of the Japanese people.

Mr. Beaufort's article continued: "To effect the idea of 'shared sovereignty' would require revision of the constitution from the very first article which reads 'The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken by ages eternal'."

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent characteriztd as "courageous" any Japanese who speaks forthrightly on matters of consitutional reform and imperial sovereignty.

Mr. Beaufort continued: "Dr. Royama . . . . is in the midst of reviving the Central Review, a well-known periodical which the militarists suppressed and of which he is editor in chief.

"'The sharing of sovereignty' is, according to Dr. Royama, a cardinal point of three which he considers essential if constitutional revision is to give the Japanese people a new voice in government. The other two essentials would be enlargement of the Diet's rights and power plus the limitation of imperial prerogatives in matters of army, navy and foreign policy . . . .

"The Japanese people at present are not greatly concerned with political questions and their international implications," Dr. Royama conceded. But he insisted it is up to the liberals and progressives to begin the great task of educating them.

"Notwithstanding the people's unreadiness, Dr. Royama says, reaction to his idea so far has been favorable. He cited the socialist party which included constitutional reform in its platform but added that the socialists must be joined by other liberal groups headed by powerful statesmen.

"A number of the liberals here apparently envisage Prince Konoye . . . . for his leadership despite failures. Prince Konoye has just 'resigned' his title because of his share in the government's responsibility for the Chinese and the Manchurian aggressions and also in order to revive efforts to reform the House of Peers. Whether such a gesture will qualify him for leading a 'democratized Japan remains gravely open to question."

READERS IN COUNCIL

Radio Tokyo's Music Program

To the Editor:

The program of recorded music at Radio Tokyo shows a surprising trend toward monotony. Here are some instances: The waltz "Blue Danube" we heard on the 6th and 11th of November, on the 7th even twice, once in the morning, another time in the evening. On the same day the "Waltz dream" too was on the air in the forenoon and in the afternoon again, and anew on the 11th. The "Merry Widow" we heard on the 6th, 7th and 8th of November. The overture "Barber of Seville" was played twice in one week, Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" at least five times within one month. These are only a few instances which may easily be amplified. Is the music department of Radio Tokyo not aware of the fact that the mentioned compositions have been over-played for many years and that even unmusical listeners are tired of lending an ear to such program numbers?

Generally speaking there are too many waltzes and too much childish music as Accordion and Xylophone Solos on the music program of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. I hear that station JOAK owns 10,000 records. If that is true I find it amusing why Radio Tokyo is so anxious to hide and withhold about nine thousand eight hundred of its records and regards just the "Merry Widow" and other common musical works as good enough for the listeners who include tens of thousands of connoisseurs.

A. Z.

Tokyo, 12th of November, 1945.

Forming Iron Council

The Japan Iron and Steel Council, an autonomous body to replace the Iron and Steel Control Society, will be formally established on December 1, it was decided at the meeting held at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi on Saturday.

METAL FOR CIVILIAN USE

Scrapped Military Weapons to Be Used for Reconstruction

The people of Japan will shortly obtain an abundant supply of iron and steel to be used for the reconstruction work, as the recently established Armament Disposal Committee will turn one million tons of scrapped Japanese armaments into plates and bars for civilian use, Kyodo reported last week.

These armaments which have been seized and put out of commission by the Allied authorities following the termination of the war, will be handed over to the Committee through the Home Ministry.

The Armament Disposal Committee, it is recalled, was established during the latter part of October with its office located in the Iron and Steel Control Association Office at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, and was entrusted with the work of collecting destroyed armaments such as various sorts of land arms, planes, submarine-chasers, and sunken ships capable of being refloated.

Coming under the supervision of the Committee, will be an Iron and Steel Sub-Committee and a Non-Ferrous Sub-Committee, in addition to a special committee which will handle the distribution of iron and steel obtained from these scrapped armaments an a quota basis.

Although the Allied authorities are expected to grant these scrapped weapons in the course of November, the work of turning these armaments into plates and bars for civilian use is expected to require a full three years, it is said.

PAPER RATIONING BOARD

Final membership of the Paper Rationing Board, whose job will be to make monthly allotments of newsprint and paper to Japanese newspapers and publications, will be announced next week and will be in operation by November 20, GHQ announced on Saturday, according to PRO.

According to a directive of October 26, the Japanese Government was called upon to create a paper rationing organization consisting of two sections, one to distribute paper for books and magazines, the other to distribute newsprint. Each section is to be composed of Government officials, representatives of large and small publishers and at least three well-known individuals.

Paper allotment for November will remain at the October level, GHQ announced. To compensate for the 15 per cent cut in circulation in April, 1945, and the 10 per cent cut in July required by the Japanese Government, the Newspaper League had granted the papers a 20 per cent increase. However, a directive of October 31 froze the newsprint allotment according to the October allotment until the Committee can study proposed restoration of the cut.

Mitsui Directors Quit

In line with the policy of the Mitsui Zaibatsu to dissolve itself, ten members of the board of directors of the Mitsui Trust Company have decided to resign, it was learned on Monday by Jiji. An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held on November 26 to approve the resignation of the present directors and to elect their successors.